

James M. Kearsy, Teacher, Edgecombe county, N. C.
John H. Kearsy, Clinton, Sampson county.
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The weather was very pleasant.

Notwithstanding the rain and the unpleasant state of the weather generally, we learn that the funeral procession in honor of Mr. Webster, was formed at the appointed time and place, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Col. Wm. C. Howard, assisted by Dr. Peter M. Walker, Col. T. C. McIlhenny and Col. John Cowan, and marched from thence to the Presbyterian Church along the route indicated in the programme, where a Eulogy upon the life and character of the illustrious deceased, was delivered by Robert H. Cowan, Esq. Unfortunately, we were unable to attend, and were therefore deprived of the pleasure of listening to Mr. Cowan's able effort. We have, however, heard a number of gentlemen who were present, speak of the address in terms of the high praise. The church, we learn, was crowded by ladies and gentlemen, who came out undeterred by the rain or the inclement weather.

The bells of the different churches were tolled—the various flags about town, and upon the shipping in port were displayed at half-mast, and in mourning—some one or two stores were also draped in mourning. A national salute of thirty-one guns was fired at sunrise and sunset, and single guns at intervals during the day. We have heard of no accident and take it for granted that everything went off smoothly, as it always does under the direction of Chief Marshal Howard, who, we presume, was charged with most of the arrangements.

Thanksgiving was very generally observed here, by a cessation from business throughout the day, and the celebration of divine worship in most, if not all the churches, in the forenoon.

It rained yesterday, and we must confess that we did feel as sorry as we ought to have done, considering the damper it must have proved to the enjoyments of the day, and the cold water it threw upon the Webster procession. But to tell the truth and shame the devil, we were unable to get out of our house, and it gave us a sort of pleasure to think that we were not the only sufferers. Misery does love company.

We begin to fear that there is something in the atmosphere of a sick room not promotive of a heavenly frame of mind. It is not every one who can endure pain with the unflinching placidity of the Quaker, who merely said, when his throat was being cut rather roughly—"Friend, that's a little rough." But still there is nothing like being as cool and collected as you can, with a burning fever on—rather hard work though, we will venture to say. We should be happy to change for a while with anybody's ambitions of trying the experiment. We are fully satisfied and willing to set out.

Still, there are worse things than fevers. They have their agreeable alternations, like the climate of Scotland, as described to Doctor Johnson. It was raining furiously, when the Doctor put the question to one of the young unbreathed whom he met, whether "it always rained there." "Na," said the boy indignantly, "it sometimes rains." One can sometimes enjoy all climates at once, having the frigid zone at their finger nails while the torrid is scorching their head and "inwards," all of which is pleasant and profitable, if accepted in a Christian spirit. Daily Journal, 26th inst.

The Emperor Napoleon III.
An unfailing topic for discussion in all the papers and other publications we pick up is—Charles Louis Napoleon, the "Nephew of my Uncle," and successor to his throne, under the title of Napoleon III., the Senate having issued a decree for the re-establishment of the Empire, etc.

All this has been foreseen by almost everybody for a very long time. The ceremony of ratification by the people only remains; but as that is all arranged, the thing may be regarded as done. France is again an Empire, and Napoleon III. is Emperor. It now only remains to be seen what his policy is likely to be; and those who have studied the man and his history most attentively, would never think of taking his professions as any indication of his real purposes.

He says "the Empire is peace," while at the same time he steadily turns to the traditions of the Empire—one of the most prominent is, that the natural boundaries are the Rhine and the Alps. The able Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence, in a recent letter, shows conclusively, from Louis Napoleon's whole course, that the absorption of Belgium and Switzerland, is one of the cherished projects of his life. This will hardly be peace, nor is it likely that a French Empire, with a Bonaparte at its head, and a splendid army of half a million, will ever mean peace. The thing is not to be thought of. But, then, all these projects of ambition have their field in Europe, and will keep in full employment all the resources which the French Empire can bring to their accomplishment, and we therefore regard the idea of any interference with the affairs of this continent, or with Cuba, on the part of the French Emperor, as purely chimerical, unless, indeed, under extraordinary circumstances, which are by no means likely to occur.

We anticipate stirring times on the other side of the Atlantic, and that at no distant day.

Private Enterprise vs. Official Intermeddling.
After Mr. CALHOUN's death, the Legislature of S. Carolina appropriated ten thousand dollars for the purpose of publishing his works, including his much-talked-of posthumous work on Government. They also employed a man to edit them, and superintend their passage through the press. Well, the money has been expended, and the books printed, and that's all. Published they certainly are not, for we never hear of them—no means are taken for their circulation or sale; and so far as we can learn, they are neither circulated nor sold.

It is confidently asserted that the HARPERS, of N. York, offered the family of Mr. CALHOUN a very large sum—thirty or forty thousand dollars—for the copyright. In doing so, they acted upon business calculations. They knew their facilities for giving them circulation—bringing them home to the door, and within the means of every man in the country; and they would have done so, and have made money by the operation; and the result would have been, a full and effectual dissemination of Mr. C.'s views by a real, and not a merely nominal publication of his works; while his family would have received a handsome sum for the copyright, and the State have saved the ten thousand dollars which has been thrown away in burying Mr. C.'s posthumous works. It is a striking instance of the folly of persons undertaking to meddle with a business in which they have no experience, or of a public body pretending to interfere with private business.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Lieut. H. K. Davenport, U. S. N., who has recently been in command of the Crescent City, while absent from the Navy on a furlough, has been ordered to the Macedonia, of the Japan squadron. So he will make no further trips to Havana, at present. —Journal of Commerce.

Removals from Office.

There will, no doubt, be a good many removals from office under the incoming administration. No body expects anything else; and, therefore, nobody need be disappointed. For our own part, personally, we care very little about the matter one way or the other, since there is no office in the gift of the Federal Government, in this State, for which we could be induced to give up our business—but that they may not be much more lucrative; but, then, they are uncertain in their tenure, and generally unprogressive in their character; whereas, now we know where we are, and believe that, at the end of four, or any other number of years, our business will be as good—we hope much better—than it is; and, above all, dependent upon no popular election, nor upon the caprice of any Department. In our opinion, it is imprudent for any one to leave a fair living business to become an office-holder—coupled, as office-holding generally is—with the preparatory, or chrysalis state of office-hunting. However, every body is not of our opinion, and at any rate, there will be many cases to which our rules cannot apply; so that, upon the whole, there will be quite an average number of applicants from those turned out under the "no proscription" regime of General Taylor, as well as from others seeking new appointments. To suppose that even a tythe of the applicants could be accommodated, would be sheer folly.

As we have before said, we care very little about this matter, one way or the other. We fought as hard as we could for the principles and the candidates of our party, and find our reward in their success. Time and again during the canvass, we took occasion to say, that the Democratic party intended to do nothing by raising the hypocritical cry of "no proscription." It came before the people with no sort of pledges upon that subject; and having adopted such a course during the canvass, it can now pursue such a policy with reference to it, as party usage, or expediency, may justify or require, without giving reasonable cause for complaint from any quarter. What is now the established party usage in the United States, our friends at present in office know as well as we can tell them, for they came in under it themselves; and the most of them are prepared to go out under it, should such be the decision of the powers that are to be.

For our own part, we blamed the late, and the present administration in the indiscriminate sweep which they made—not for making the sweep—but for making it after having promised to do otherwise. After having, during the canvass, made loud professions of "no proscription;"—no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish, and such like. In plain terms, not for their prospective spirit, although that was remarkable, but for their insincerity and deception.

No one can charge the Democrats with having made use of any such clap-traps. They have fairly and openly carried the day; and, certainly, while we shall take little or no part of concern, or interest in the distribution of offices, neither shall we consider it our duty to offer any defence or explanation of any removals which may hereafter be made. They will need none. A change of subordinate office-holders has now got to be as much a matter of course, when a new President is inaugurated, as a change in the members of the Cabinet; and no party going before the people, without any false professions upon the subject—and being sustained by them—can, with justice, be censured for pursuing a course which the people have tacitly sanctioned. It is only where deception has been used—as it was in the canvass of 1848—that such conduct properly becomes the object of deserved censure—it being evident that the people could not have sanctioned, or expected it, if contrary professions having been made to them before the election.

These remarks are not intended as indicating or foreboding any policy upon the subject of removals; for of that, we, like others, can merely speak from conjecture; but simply as expressive of our own views in the matter, which are stated thus early, in order that our future course may be understood and appreciated. Our room and time are both too precious to be occupied in the defence of half of the removals and appointments which will inevitably take place, and we shall not engage in the business.

DEATHS.—Hon. JOHN SARGENT, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night, the 23rd, in his seventy-third year. He had been several times a member of Congress—ran as Vice President on the ticket with Mr. CLAY in 1832. In 1841 Mr. TYLER offered him the mission to England, which he declined. Since then he has not been in public life.

Hon. WALTER FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. TYLER, died at his residence in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 23d.

For the Journal

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, in relation to the Town subscription to the Chertaw and Darlington Railroad, held at the Courthouse, on Tuesday evening, November 23d, W. C. Howard, M. C. was called to the chair, and J. R. Blossom, appointed Secretary. The resolution offered at last meeting was called, and after debate by Messrs. John McRae, Henry Nutt, O. G. Parsely, J. G. Wright and J. A. Taylor, it was, on motion of Col. McRae, resolved to refer the whole matter to a committee of three persons, to be appointed by the chair, who should obtain information and report at some future meeting of the citizens.

The chair accordingly appointed Messrs. N. N. Nixon, O. G. Parsely and Henry Nutt, as said committee. W. C. HOWARD, Chm'n. J. R. BLOSSOM, Sec'y.

[For the Journal.]
RALEIGH, Nov. 24th, 1852.
Mr. FULTON: I ask the benefit of your paper for the purpose of making a personal explanation. Your Raleigh correspondent stated that Mr. Hill, of Duplin, introduced a bill making trespass upon lands, cutting timber trees, unlawful hunting, &c., indictable. I am myself of the present opinion, and to state that I am opposed to said bill, and only handed it in to the Clerk through courtesy to Mr. Stubbs, from Beaufort, with the understanding that I would vote against it. So it is Mr. Stubbs' bill, and not mine. I am unwilling that the impression should go to the country that I advocate such a bill as that, when I am totally opposed to it.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

From our Regular and Special Correspondent.
RALEIGH, November 23rd, 1852.
DEAR JOURNAL.—The committee on Corporations reported the bill to incorporate the Bladen Steam Boat Company back to the Senate without amendment. Mr. Thomas introduced a resolution, requesting the Senate and Representatives in Congress, to use their influence to have a Naval Depot established forthwith at Beaufort. Mr. Thomas also introduced a resolution, requesting our Senators and Representatives to use their best exertions to have the duty on Railroad iron taken off. These are important resolutions to our State, and will come up for consideration to-morrow.

A very singular message was received by the Senate from the House, proposing to raise a joint select committee, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the propriety of raising, by means of a State Lottery, funds for the purposes of Internal Improvements!

As a matter of news to your Temperance readers, I would mention, that Mr. Albright introduced a bill in the Senate, to "protect the good citizens of the State against the evils of the still." The bill giving additional power to the Commissioners of the town of Newbern, passed third reading in the Senate. The bill to establish the Farmers' Bank at Elizabeth City, and the bill to incorporate the Charlotte Bank, passed first bill: three, second bill, two readings. The bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Wadesboro' passed three readings. Two engrossed bills from the House had their first reading in the Senate.

The Free Suffrage bill passed the House of Commons its third reading, by the Constitutional majority—and to spare.

The bill for the extension of the Central Railroad, after a long debate, passed the House, second reading, by the casting vote of the Speaker. The casting vote was given by the Speaker, in favor of the bill in the Senate, on its last reading. Something very remarkable about the Central Road—twice rescued by the Speaker!

Banking is becoming very popular. There are now eight bills before the Legislature, asking charters. Even Plymouth calls for a Bank—and Yanceyville says she must have a Bank. Let us hope they will do no more than to fail.

No ballot for Senator to-day.

RALEIGH, November 24th, 1852.
DEAR JOURNAL.—The Legislature voted three times for Senator to-day. Mr. Dobbin receiving, on first ballot 74 votes; on second, 75; on third, 75. Mr. Shepard, on first ballot, 25; on second, 25; on third, 25. Mr. Saunders, on first ballot, 27; on second, 25; on third, 25. So, you will perceive, it is hard for the Democracy to harmonize—what is the difficulty, no one can tell—rumor says, a personal preference is the whole and sole cause. The Whigs hold a caucus to-night, and it is believed they do it for the purpose of coming to an understanding, which will enable them to vote in a body on Friday next. The knowing ones tell me, that Mr. Dobbin can be elected on the second ballot next Friday.

But if he should not, I believe the Democracy will have to compromise, by entering on a fourth man—and the name of W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, is favorably spoken of.

The bill concerning inspectors, and inspection of lumber at Wilmington, and elsewhere on the Cape Fear, was reported back from the Judiciary committee, with slight amendments.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to incorporate the People's Bank at Newbern. Also, a bill to incorporate the Swift Creek Plank Road Company. Also, a bill from the committee to whom it was referred, to amend the charter of the Neuse River Navigation Company.

Bill to incorporate the Bank of Yanceyville, read and passed three times.

Mr. Bryant introduced a bill to establish the county of Ruffin. The bill to divide the county of Iredell, was rejected on its second reading. Bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Wadesboro', passed third reading. Bill to incorporate the Bank of Charlotte, passed third reading.

In the House, Mr. Spruill introduced a bill concerning Pungo Road. Committee reported the bill favorable to the bill. The bill to incorporate the Wilmington Plank Road Co. Bill to establish a Bank at Plymouth, passed second reading. Some resolutions postponed till Friday next. Both Houses adjourned over to Friday—to-morrow being Thanksgiving day.

RALEIGH, Friday, Nov. 26th.

DEAR JOURNAL.—The Legislature had two billings to-day for a U. S. Senator, without being able to improve the prospects for a speedy "consummation so devoutly sought" after by the Democracy proper of the General Assembly. On the first ballot Mr. Dobbin received 73 votes, and on the second 75—83 being necessary for a choice. Mr. Saunders, on second ballot, 30 votes; Mr. Shepard falling off, and not receiving enough to be counted.

Since the remarkable stand taken by Gen. Saunders on the public lands, of which you are fully conversant ere this. While the doctrine may be popular with some, it is foreign from the great Democratic principles which we profess and have defended. If the doctrine set forth by Gen. S. should be carried into effect, it would be a direct assault upon the rights of the people. The workings of the policy would naturally lead to such an event.

Mr. Kerr of New Hanover, presented a bill, accompanied by a memorial, to emancipate certain slaves in the town of Wilmington.

The bill to incorporate the Kingsbury and Lockville Plank Road Company, passed three times in the Senate. The bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Wesleyan Female College, in Murfreesboro', passed three times. The Free Suffrage bill will be read in the Senate next Tuesday, being the special order of the day for that day. The bill concerning the drainage of low lands, introduced by Mr. Shepard, on Tuesday evening, November 23d, at the Courthouse, on Tuesday evening, November 23d, W. C. Howard, M. C. was called to the chair, and J. R. Blossom, appointed Secretary. The resolution offered at last meeting was called, and after debate by Messrs. John McRae, Henry Nutt, O. G. Parsely, J. G. Wright and J. A. Taylor, it was, on motion of Col. McRae, resolved to refer the whole matter to a committee of three persons, to be appointed by the chair, who should obtain information and report at some future meeting of the citizens.

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By inserting this you will accommodate
Your friend, W. M. E. HILL.

OUR BARS AND RIVER.—Professor Baché of the U. S. Coast Survey, Capt. Davis, U. S. N., and Lieut. Woodbury of the Engineer Corps, arrived in town yesterday from Washington. The design of the visit is to determine upon the surveys already had of our bars and river with reference to their future improvement. This is an object which should interest the whole community as well as the interior country depending upon Cape Fear Navigation, and every facility should be tendered the gentlemen of the commission in the discharge of their assigned duties. \$20,000 was most liberally appropriated at the last session of Congress for the improvement of the bar and river. Lieut. Woodbury, we learn, will be left in charge of the work. —Herald.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamer Hermann had arrived with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. She brings the following news from the state of the market at the date of her sailing. Cotton dull and declined. Sales for three days amounted to 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm, and advancing. Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour 24 shillings.

FRANCE.—The French Senate had adopted the Empire by a vote of 86 out of 87. The title of Emperor Napoleon, Third, with hereditary title in his legitimate line, is now waiting for him to adopt a successor in the Bonaparte family—none of whom can marry without his consent. The people are to vote yes or no on the question on the 21st and 22d of November. The Legislature is to meet on the 25th to count the vote.

Louis Napoleon has accepted the honors voted him, in an address which had created an unfavorable impression.

ENGLAND.—Nothing important from England.

RUSSIA.—Prince De Leuchenburg died at St. Petersburg, on the 25th Oct.

Arrival of the America.

Boston, Nov. 24.—The America reached her wharf this morning. The English papers contain very little importance. Commercial advices from the East were favorable. Money was abundant at Bombay and Calcutta. Exports lively. Freights to London and Liverpool 27 6d to 42 10s.

Latest advices from Paris state that the time-serving Judges and Prefects were already forming a coalition against the Emperor. The slightest pretext is made use of for arrests. France may remain tranquil, but Europe hardly can.

In the English Parliament Lord John Russell had denounced the evasive policy of the government.—Lord Palmerston said the country demanded of the House a declaration in favor of the present commercial policy.

Collision.
On Wednesday afternoon last a collision took place, near the House Bluff in Cape Fear River, a few miles from Smithville, between the Cape Fear R. R. Co. Company's steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. B. R. R. Co. and the steamer Fayetteville. The former was slightly and the latter considerably injured. It seems as near as we can gather the facts, that the Fayetteville was towing a brig to sea, and that she was overtaken by the line boat, which was passing a short distance from her when the collision occurred. The bow of the Fayetteville by the sudden check and drift of the current swung around, and the boats were immediately in contact. The Vanderbilt returned to town the same afternoon, and the mails and passengers were sent off in the Wilmington. The Fayetteville will have to undergo extensive repairs—the Vanderbilt will be ready for service on Monday.

Who's to blame is the natural question on such occasion, and we will not undertake to decide it.

ANOTHER.—As a collision between Steam Boats had taken place down the River on Wednesday afternoon last, so as to keep the balance true another collision occurred up the River on Wednesday night. The steamer Clatham's tow boat came in contact with the southern, but of the damage to either boat we are not advised, nor whether any body was to blame or whether it was one of those "unavoidable accidents." We are not sure, however, that Mr. J. No. 1, Robeson of Bladen county, a passenger, was seriously injured. —Herald.

Boston, Nov. 23.—Returns from the election to the Legislature show the choice of 133 Whigs, 110 Coalition Democrats, and 15 National Democrats. The Whigs have a small majority, securing a Whig Governor.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE UNDER DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS?—The purchase of Louisiana territory by Mr. Jefferson, comprising the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota territory, Nebraska territory, Oregon territory.

The acquisition of Florida by Mr. Monroe. The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California, Utah and New Mexico by Mr. Polk.

Making new States and five Territories acquired by the Democratic Presidents.

While the Whigs have never added one foot of land to the Union, but gave way part of Maine. The country has had two wars—one with England in 1812, and one with Mexico in 1846—both under Democratic administrations, and both of which were violently opposed by the party now called Whigs.

It may safely be affirmed that had the Whigs been in power, they would not have purchased Louisiana, acquired Florida, Texas, California, or New Mexico; but would have left the Mississippi, like the St. Lawrence, in the hands of a foreign government.

How far do these facts prove the necessity of having a Democratic administration, which will protect the interest of the country and secure its prosperity. —Albany Atlas.

CHOCTAW CATTLE.—A drove of cattle from the Choctaw country and the State of Georgia, 500 miles distant, passed through Winchester, Va. Their unusually large frames and size of horns attracted many observers. They were destined for the Fauquier pasture, and belonged to Messrs. Armistead and J. Marshall. The Virginians state that eighty of this breed of cattle, and not the largest size, fattened last year by George H. Barwell, Esq., of Clarke county, Virginia. They averaged one hundred pounds of tallow to the head.

The postmaster general is making his arrangements for the transmission of the presidential messages in order that through the postmasters of the principal cities they may be delivered to the editors of the various newspapers, immediately after the reading has commenced in the halls of congress.

Georgia is called "the Empire State of the South," for its energy, enterprise and thrift. There are more miles of Railroad there than in any other Southern State, and more and better manufactures, and now her people are devoting their capital to an enlarged system of coastwise and inland trade. As all that benefits the parts of a country like ours is in the end sure to benefit the whole, we are always ready to see the evidences of prosperity as we see them manifested and encouraged. —Nat. Intelligencer.

The French are beginning to understand the necessity of the speedy conveyance of intelligence. Telegrams are working with despatch and regularity, while the mails are transported over the railroads with unexampled rapidity. A recent mail from India started from Calcutta at noon precisely, and arrived in Paris at three. The entire distance thus accomplished in three hours was 225 miles—an average of 75 miles an hour. The mail was packed in second-class cars, and this, with the tender and locomotive, composed the entire train.

Hon. W. Seldou (Whig) was on Saturday elected a Representative in Congress from the Louisville district of Kentucky, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Minister to China.

MRS. PIERCE.—The Lowell News says:—We can endorse Mrs. Pierce with a hearty good will, for her own personal knowledge, whatever may be our politics. As a kind, affable, and unostentatious woman, Mr. Pierce has a high regard for her. She has all that intelligence, dignity, and purity necessary to make the wife of an American President, and will shine as the white House not a whit less brightly than any of those who have preceded her.

It appears to be settled by the official returns that the Hon. A. E. Maxwell (Dem.) is elected Representative in Congress from the State of Florida, to succeed the Hon. E. Cabell.

PRICES FORTY-TWO YEARS AGO.—An English cottager communicated to a gentleman recently a list of the necessities of life in 1810, from which it appears that most articles in cottage use have become much cheaper than they were formerly. In 1810 a bushel of wheat cost twenty shillings; it now costs only seven shillings. A bushel of corn cost ten shillings, which can now be bought for three shillings. Calico, which was then two and nine pence a yard, is now six pence. Brown holland has fallen from twenty pence to four pence a yard; a bushel of flour from one shilling to five pence; bacon, from eighteen pence to eight pence a pound; tea, of an inferior quality, from eight shillings to four; brown sugar, from ten pence to four pence; butter, from one shilling to eight pence; starch, from two and six pence to eight pence. On this side of the water most articles of clothing have fallen in price during the same period.

A country girl, coming in from the fields, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well, it wasn't any fellow of that name, but Bill Jones, that kissed me," and she showed him a picture, I told him everybody would find

Tyranny of the Petticoats.

"We males swerve and talk of our superiority, but only the savage has practiced dominion over the weaker sex," simply because he hangs his refractory female in lordly style. We don't beat our women, and are therefore, slaves. We are forced to knock under, because we have fastidious notions knocking them down? This may be quite correct; I only state that fact, without comment. A beautiful woman is a tyrant. A little blonde creature, with fair eyes, fragile figure, whom you could crush in your manly grasp, somehow or other you find yourself trembling before, as before a crowned potentate. She bends you to her purpose, to her caprices; if you quail not before her anger, she rushes into hysterics! What is helpless, and, above all, clueless man, to do? Be meek and acquiescent.

Of course; no other way, my dear sir, if you want your charms made to suit you, your old pants re-arranged, your dinner kept hot, or any other little accommodation (when you are in a hurry, and can't stop to discuss matters) "Clueless man!" I like that; I'd like to know if they don't always resort to arms when they intend to subdue us? I merely ask for information, as I am an old maid myself! Now, there is no use trying to drive any of the female gender. (I'm one of the masters, and I'll tell you so) "to take the floor," Mr. Chairman! There is no necessity for making such a bungling piece of work of matrimony.

Were I a man I'd engage to manage any wife you can bring along. Between you and I I should keep the bits and reins out of sight! but I'd do it! She should be as docile as a kitten, and believe herself master of the house, too! Oh, you don't want to understand the philosophy of the thing—"isn't every man that has a call to be a husband. Do you suppose if you feed and clothe a woman and keep her warm, that's the end of the chapter? Ishaw, imagine me to be Tom Fern! When I come home from the office I should take a microscope view of my dear Fanny's face, to see which way the wind blew. If she looked dull, from the thought of anyone's house-keeping, I should just put my arm around her blessed little neck (never mind my collar and finks), and tell her I didn't care a damn whether I had my favorite padding or not, if she only loved me. Wouldn't she brighten up, hey? Do you suppose I'd go up and down the room like a hyena, and knock over her with my basket, and tread on her hair, and break the bell-wire, and scowl till I looked like one of those "gutta serena" phizzes? No sir! Then I'd kiss her, and tell her to keep her spirits till I came home at night, and we'd have an early tea, and hear Tommy say his prayers, and go to—(well I haven't said it; but I'd like her there!)

Well, sir, the consequence would be, she would see I was the same fascinating Tom who begged her on my marrow bones on moonlight evenings, "to make me the happiest of men," and there isn't one woman in a thousand (treated in that way) that wouldn't love till—you were as happy as a fly in a molasses cup! As to a meek man, defend me from Betty in corduroy! I'd prefer to endure the "hanging of a refractory female!" I'd rather be under a tyrant than over a Moses!

FANNY FERN.

Fall of Rocks at Niagara.

Some one at Niagara Falls writes as follows in a letter to the Buffalo Courier:

It was my good fortune to witness one day last week a sight such as is not often seen, being the descent of an immense mass of solid rock into the river below. On the point where we were at the time, (upon the Lewis and Clark Hotel, at the foot of the falls) we looked out from the perpendicular ledge on which we were at work, with seemingly no support under it, but held only by the earth, roots, &c., on the top, and connecting it with the main bank. On removing this earth a seam was discovered, and the rock began to manifest signs of uneasiness, feeling as much as a rock could feel, evident agitation at the prospect before it. The team gradually gathered, and patches of earth disengaged themselves, and the work was soon spread that the big rock was about to take a leap into the foaming cauldron below. Quite a concourse of visitors gathered on the banks above, and men ran from their work, some in fear and trembling, to the top of the bank 150 feet above, to see the big rock fall. At length the big rock gave signs of internal disturbance, and it stood upon it began to nod good-bye; the seam rent and the rock fell, "the fall thereof being great." Away it went, jumping, crashing and tearing everything before it, 200 feet to the river below. The tall trees in its course snapped like pipe-stems. But when it reached the river a most magnificent spectacle was presented. There rose a great water giant, a white column of spray and foam a hundred feet high—incredible as it may seem, those that witnessed it will attest that it rose to one-third the height of the chasm—and spread round in falling a distance of from 2 to 300 feet and the rays of the sun striking it formed a perfect rainbow. It was certainly the grandest sight of the kind I ever witnessed, and I can assure you, that it impressed one vividly with a pretty tangible idea of the effect of an accumulation of power.

The Siamese Twins.

Somebody under the signature of D. recently wrote a communication concerning the Siamese Twins, which was published in the Greensboro' Patriot, and copied in many papers throughout the country. The Twins have since come out in a card correcting the misstatements contained in the communication referred to. They say that it is true they live in Surry County, surrounded by their wives and children, and that one is blessed with more of these responsibilities than the other, but that it is or was ever unpleasant! to either of them needs no denial in that community. They also state that the reason assigned for their removal from Wilkes to Surry County is false—that they never were indicted for poisoning a board into splinters over the head of some person that they indicted them—that they have in reality only appeared on the State Docket once, when they were fined six pence and costs, and that they have had no difficulty of that kind with any man, woman or child, in Surry County; and have endeavored to live soberly, honestly, and in peace with all the good citizens of the country.

They never intended to change to a negro and then sold him. The statement to that effect is an infamous falsehood. They receive from the people of Wilkes, as well as Surry County, nothing but the kindest treatment.

They are partners in business, and consequently are not guilty of building against each other for any species of property. Finally, they say that they do not know the correspondence referred to, and if his communication is any thing like a fair index of his character they wish no further acquaintance.

Signed, CHANG & ENG BUNKER.
To be communicated to a number of citizens of Surry County, testifying to their good character, peaceable demeanor, and strict integrity, in all their intercourse and business, and also to the truth of the statements set forth in their letter.

From all which it appears that the Twins are respectable and orderly citizens of our State, and ought not to be made the subjects of misrepresentation or impertinent curiosity. —Wm. Herald.

There is some sermon, as it appears to us, in the annexed incident. We have often listened to long and labored theological dissertations that proved much less.

A negro preacher was holding forth to his congregation on the subject of obeying the commands of God. So he said, "Bredren, whatever God tells me to do in his book, (holding up the Bible,) I'm gwine to do. If I see in it dat I must jump, I'm gwine to jump at it. Gwine too it longa to God—jumping at it longa to me."

ONE OF THE WITNESSES.—A queer excuse was made a few days ago by an old lady. The good woman was subpoenaed to appear as a witness on a rather delicate case. She did not think much of the summons for her appearance, on which she was brought into Court. The presiding judge thought it was his duty to remonstrate her.

"Madam, why were you not here before?"
"I could not come, sir."
"Were you not subpoenaed, madam?"
"Yes, sir, I was sick."
"What was the matter, madam?"
"I had an awful bilk, sir!"
"Upon your honor, madam?"
"No, sir; upon my arm."

The following rich scene recently occurred in one of our courts of justice, between the Judge and a Dutch witness. All the way from Rotterdam: Judge.—What is your native language?
Witness.—I am no native, I'm a Dutchman.
Judge.—What is your mother tongue?
Witness.—Oh, fader say she be all tongue.
Judge.—Can you speak English?
Witness.—I can speak a little, but I don't know what you speak in the cradle?
Witness.—I did not speak any language in the cradle, I only cried in Dutch.

MORE AND LESS.—"It is a very singular thing," said a tailor apprentice to his master, as the master was pressing a bob tailed coat, "that the more of some things there is, the less there is."
"How can that be?" inquired the tailor.
"Why, there's that bob tailed coat—the less that you make the tail the more bob it is."
May be the goose didn't fly about that time.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.